

*Pseudopanurgus stevensi*, new species.

*Male*.—Length 5.5 mm. Similar to the two preceding species but distinct as indicated; in face marks slightly more yellowish than in *gerardiae*; lateral face marks appearing less attenuated above, since they extend higher up on eye; clypeus with basal margin distinctly wider than *gerardiae*; process of labrum only slightly narrowed apically; sculpture about as in *gerardiae*.

*Female*.—Length 6 mm. Similar to the male, distinguished as in the key; supraclypeal area and base of clypeus dull from lineolation; foveae as in *gerardiae* tegulae larger than in *gerardiae* and inwardly reddish-testaceous; abdominal segments less closely punctured, less distinctly lineolate and more shiny than *gerardiae*.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 40312 U. S. N. M.

Described from 3 pairs from Lucca, N. D., July 16, 1913, on *Lactuca pulchella*; from same locality and date one female on *Ratibida columnaris*; Kenmare, N. D., July 15, 1913, on *Carduus undulatus*, four females; Nicholson, N. D., July 4, 1913, on *Brassica arvensis*, one female; Valley City, N. D., July 26, 1913, on *Carduus undulatus*, two females. All collected by O. A. Stevens.

*Panurginus rohweri*, new name.

*Panurginus bakeri* Crawford, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 28, no. 9, Dec., 1926, pp. 209, 213—Not (*Calliopsis*) *Panurginus bakeri* Cockerell, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 32, 1906, p. 299.

NOTES ON HELMIDAE (COLEOPTERA) TAKEN IN THE  
TENNESSEE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, WITH  
DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES.

By PAUL N. MUSGRAVE, *Fairmont, W. Va.*

Intensive collecting in the Little Pigeon River and a few of its tributaries from June 9–14, 1931, produced a large number of specimens of four species, one of which is new.

*Stenelmis crenata* Say was regularly taken with a hand screen in the main stream wherever sand was found in any noticeable quantities. Its range apparently did not extend into the colder tributaries.

*Limnius ovalis* Lec. was occasionally found with *S. crenata* Say but it appeared in great abundance in the colder streams flowing through clearings.

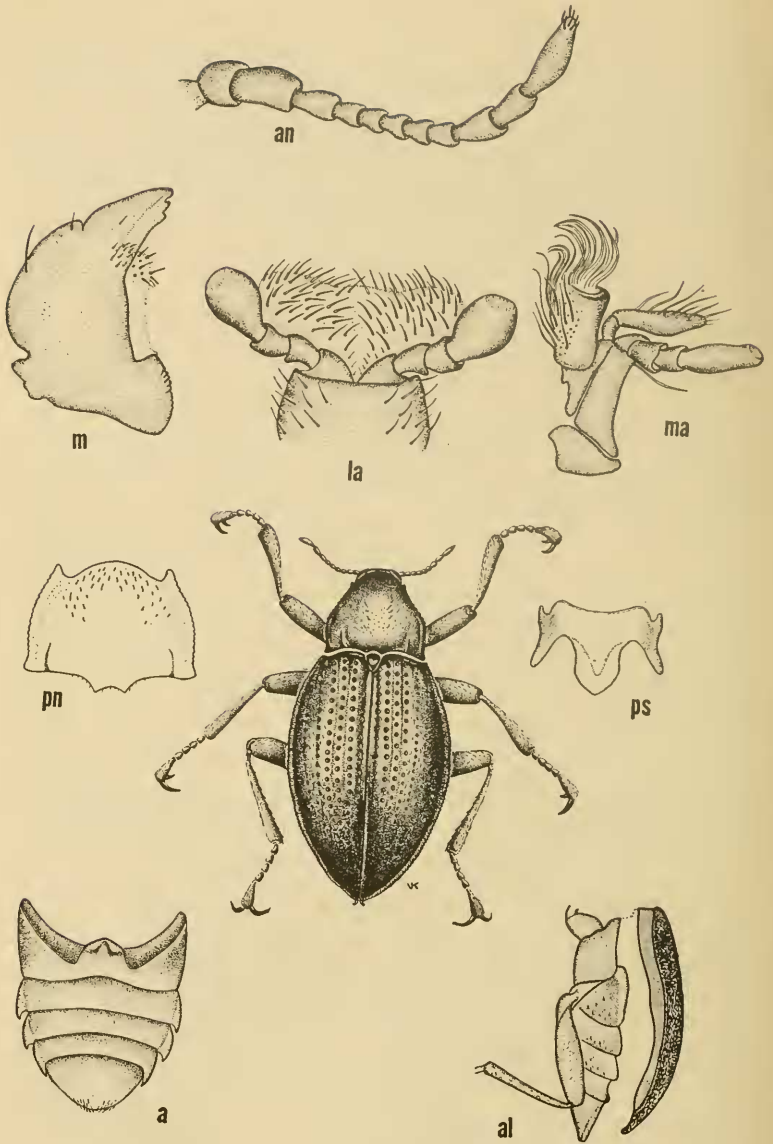
*Limnius cryophilus* n. sp. seemed to like the spring-fed, rapid flowing rills which raced through dark laurel thickets. Disturbing the moss-covered stones in such a stream usually

produced from one to ten specimens on the hand screen. This species in some cases was taken in company with *L. ovalis* Lec. but it regularly lives in company with *Heterelmis latiusculus* Lec.

*Heterelmis latiusculus* Lec. was the most abundant species of the four, being found in all the smaller streams collected. It appeared in small numbers at the highest point collected (3500) where no other Helmid was found after careful search.

#### *Limnius cryophilus*, n. sp.

*Female* (Pl. 9).—*General*.—Body elongate-oval, moderately convex, piceous black, ventral side, antennae, legs and palpi, rufous. Length 2 mm. *Head* globose, inserted in the prothorax to the eyes so that the mouth parts are almost hidden, surface granular, uniformly covered with yellowish recumbent pubescence. Eyes not prominent, their surface almost coinciding with the curve of the head. Antennae (an) inserted on front at margin, filiform, 11-jointed, 1 and 2 enlarged, 3 slightly longer than any of the next five which are about equal, 9 and 10 larger than 7 and 8, 11 as long as 9 and 10 together, pointed and hairy at apex. Mentum rounded and slightly concave. Mandibles (m) strongly curved and with two notches on the outer margin, dentate behind the apex on the inner side. Maxillary palpi (ma) 4-jointed, 2 slightly larger than 1 or 3, 4 as long as the first three together. Labial palpi (la) 3-jointed, 1 and 2 equal, 3 larger than first two together, flattened, oval, sub-truncate at tip. *Pronotum* (pn) slightly broader than long, convex; the finely crenulate sides almost parallel in basal third and then gradually convergent, basal margin sinuate, apical margin moderately extended forming a hood over head, strongly sinuate close to the prominent front angles; disc uniformly punctulate, punctures separated by about or more than their own diameter, clothed with sparse gray pubescence; the elevated lines on each side reaching from base one third of length. *Prosternum* (ps) in front of coxa, short, very broad with shallow transverse furrow, the intercoxal process about as long as its width at base but narrowed posteriorly to a blunt point. *Legs* long and strong; front coxa transverse, femora about as long as tibia which have a large area of tomentum on the inner sides; tarsi, including the large claws, shorter than tibia. *Elytra* at base slightly wider than thorax but evenly arcuate to apex, moderately convex, impressed stria of punctures larger than those of thorax, intervals with grayish pubescence arising from two rows of minute punctures. Margin finely crenulate, epipleura broad and flat at base, gradually tapering to just before the apex where they abruptly end. Beginning at postcoxal angle, opposite the second abdominal tergite, there is a deep groove just within the epipleural margin, into which is received the lateral margin of the large first visible sternite. Wings of holotype vestigial, not more than three times as long as scutellum, which is longer than wide. Some female paratypes with normal wings. Abdomen (a) on under side uniformly covered with short, silky, decumbent pubescence, with 5 movable sternites, 4th shortest, 5th rounded without lateral tooth or process. Segment 1 with long slender processes which match the above noted grooves in the elytra, segments 2, 3 and 4 with marginal processes which curve over the



outside of the epipleural margin, that of 2 short, of 3 much longer and the process of 4 longest and with strongest curve.

*Male*.—Slightly smaller, otherwise externally similar to female.

*Type locality*.—Greenbrier, Great Smoky Mountains, Tenn.

*Types*.—Holotype (female), allotype (male) and six paratypes in the U. S. National Museum. Several additional paratypes in the collection of author. All types taken from spring-fed mountain stream of very cold water which flows into the Right Fork of Little Pigeon River about two miles above Greenbrier, Tenn., and near the "Big Barn," at about 2,000 ft. elevation, June 12, 1931. Species was taken from a similar stream at Rocky Bottom (elevation 1,800 feet) near Clemson College, S. C., July 9, 1931. May be separated from other Eastern species of *Limnius* by the solid color of the elytra. Drawings for the plate were made by Miss Velma Knox.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

*Limnius cryophilus* Musgrave.

<i>an</i> antenna	<i>m</i> mandible	<i>la</i> labium
<i>ma</i> maxilla	<i>pn</i> pronotum	<i>ps</i> prosternum
<i>a</i> abdomen, ventral aspect		
<i>al</i> lateral aspect to show coadaptation of elytra and margins of sternites		

TWO NEW SPECIES OF PHANOMERIS FOERSTER (HYMENOPTERA, BRACONIDAE) PARASITIC ON LEAF-MINING SAWFLIES.

By C. F. W. MUESEBECK, *Bureau of Entomology*.

The only character by which *Phanomeris* Foerst. appears to be distinguishable from *Exothecus* Wesm. is the presence in the former of a distinctly impressed suture between the second and third abdominal tergites. This difference may not be of generic importance, but the material I have seen appears to be separable into two groups on this character, and pending a revision of the Exothecinae I am inclined to recognize *Phanomeris* as distinct. Up to the present only a single Nearctic species, *mellipes* (Prov.), has been referred to this genus; it was originally described in *Opius* but has been removed to *Phanomeris* by Gahan.<sup>1</sup> I have not seen this species, which is known only from the unique type, but on the basis of the original description, and notes made by Gahan on an examination of the type, it seems to differ from both species described here in lacking the median longitudinal carina of the first tergite, in

<sup>1</sup>Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 49, 1915, p. 92.